

# WEATHER FORECAST.

Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow cloudy, followed by occasional showers.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 69; lowest, 50.  
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 208—DAILY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1921.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS  
WITHIN 300 MILES  
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE

## SPORTS' CONTROL NEXT ON MILLER'S WORK PROGRAMME

Forms Plan to Coordinate  
All Under Supervision of  
One State Commission;  
Message Expected.

TO CALL CONFERENCE  
State Racing Commission in  
Report to Assembly Shows  
Growth of Turf Events  
in Public Favor.

FARM BREEDS IMPROVED  
Opposition to Bill to Stop Oral  
Betting Strong, as Horse-  
Men Yield to Plan of 12  
Per Cent. Tax.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Albany, March 25.  
Sports may constitute Gov. Miller's  
last message to the Legislature. With  
the growing criticism of the present  
State Racing Commission, the contin-  
ually increasing popularity of horse  
racing and the policy of the State ad-  
ministration to centralize under one  
control all related activities, the in-  
dications are that the Governor will  
give this subject serious consideration  
after his return from Atlantic City.  
Early in the session the Governor  
promised to call into conference all of  
the sports writers of the State. He  
has in mind a plan to bring under the  
supervision of one commission all  
sports, including boxing, wrestling,  
horse racing and professional baseball,  
and it has been his intention to thresh  
out the question with men prominent  
in sporting circles.

Would Abolish Salaries.  
The talk of a general sports commis-  
sion has been revived by the several  
bills affecting horse racing and boxing  
acted on or introduced this week, as  
well as by the annual report of the  
State Racing Commission, which was  
submitted to the Legislature to-day.

Assemblyman Brundage is preparing  
a bill abolishing the salaries of the  
Racing Commissioners. He holds these  
higher class of men could be obtained  
if they served without pay, as the  
Racing Commissioners do. Mr. Brundage,  
who is an ex-service man, is an enthusi-  
astic advocate of clean boxing.

The Betts bill, imposing a 12 per cent.  
tax on running horse races, which has  
been reported favorably to the assem-  
bly, is scheduled for passage, while  
strong opposition is sure to develop to  
the Petts bill, which would prevent oral  
betting.

Horse racing men, it is believed, have  
no objection to the added tax. In fact,  
they are said to welcome it as an official  
recognition of horse racing as it is now  
being conducted. They point to the  
Racing Commission's report to show the  
growing popularity of horse racing and  
the inadvisability of interference by any  
such legislation as the Petts bill. The  
report, which was signed by James W.  
Wadsworth, Jr., Henry C. Smith and  
George W. Loft, shows that the purses  
and prizes given for horse racing events  
during the year of 1920 aggregated  
\$1,710,750, an increase of \$250,597 over  
1919 and probably the largest in the  
history of racing. There were 148 rac-  
ing days, as compared with 145 the year  
before. These figures are significant  
when it is known that in 1919, shortly  
after the slump in racing caused by the  
Hughes anti-betting laws, there were  
sixty-seven racing days and \$235,000  
given in purses and prizes. The racing  
days in 1920 were divided as follows:  
Metropolitan, 29; Westchester, 30;  
Greenwich, 30; Saratoga, 30; Empire  
City, 30, and Saratoga, 29.

Army Men Press Work.  
In reviewing the benefits of racing in  
improving horses the report tells of the  
fine mounts furnished to the New York  
State Constabulary and the United  
States Cavalry from the racing stations  
of the Jockey Club's breeding bureau,  
which was started in 1906. The excel-  
lent results attained by the Genesee  
Valley Breeding Association and other  
organizations of stock farmers from  
using thoroughbred stallions also are re-  
counted. The Jockey Club now has  
seventeen stallions in this State, which  
in 1920 were mated to 314 mares. It  
also has nine stallions in Maryland, six  
in Pennsylvania and one in Virginia.  
They include such horses as Fashion  
Plate, Ohio, Mares Heron, Oyanna and  
Pharaoh.

"Only horses of proven quality in the  
actual test of racing," said the report,  
"are deemed worthy of being employed  
in the great work of general horse im-  
provement, and from the excellent re-  
sults attained in carrying out that pol-  
icy the continuance of racing would  
seem to be recognized as an economic  
essential."

"The Jockey Club is deserving of the  
greatest praise for donating stallions,  
without which the work would have been  
impossible."

The report quotes Col. Armstrong of  
the United States Army Quartermaster's  
Department as saying:  
"If farmers of the United States get  
good horses and send them to selected  
stallions the United States Army will  
have no fear of a shortage of good cav-  
alry horses."

He pointed out that if the farmers  
became educated to understand the value  
of the thoroughbred stallion they would  
reap big financial benefits. He said that  
the Genesee Valley farmers in this State  
now understand this.

The Racing Commission made no rec-  
ommendations to the Legislature.

"Dead" teeth and the X-ray. A new ad-  
vance in dental science. Write the author for free copy.  
Dr. C. W. Fulton, 100 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Scientists Discover German Dirigible Secret

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Scientists in a Pittsburgh steel mill have discovered a formula, long sought by British and American naval authorities, which the Germans used in the construction of the Zeppelin dirigible. It was announced at the Philadelphia Navy Yard to-day.

It also was said the discovery and its practical application would make possible the speeding up of work upon the giant dirigible under construction at the local navy yard for the greater part of the year.

Hitherto nothing has been known of the composition of the aluminum alloy used in the framework of Zeppelins save that it was lighter than steel and of great tensile strength.

It was determined that the strength of the metal lay in its treatment by heat, and scores of attempts were made to determine the proper temperature. The scientists, however, have discovered something else, essentially American, which will go into the new alloy.

## JURY IN SARATOGA CONVICTS FORMEL

New Yorker Sentenced to 1 to 2 Years and Fined \$1,000 in Gambling Case.

## TWO TRIALS MISCARRIED

Prosecution Is Expected to Try District Attorney Andrus as Its Next Move.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
SARATOGA SPRINGS, March 25.—Julius Formel of New York City, charged with being the proprietor of a gambling house at 210 South Broadway during August, 1919, was convicted late this afternoon and sentenced by Supreme Court Justice Borst to serve not less than one year nor more than two years in Dannemora prison and to pay a fine of \$1,000.

It was the third trial of Formel on the gambling indictment, returned by the Extraordinary Grand Jury early last summer. At the previous trials the jury failed to agree.

The formal indictment was the result of the investigation into alleged gambling conditions existing in Saratoga Springs. As a result of this inquiry the Grand Jury returned indictments against sixty individuals charging gambling, conspiracy to defeat justice, accessory to felonies and keeping disreputable houses. Over a score of defendants pleaded guilty to the charges and paid fines ranging from \$100 to \$1,000.

Formel was the first defendant who elected to stand trial. Through the evidence submitted for the prosecution by Deputy Attorney-General William S. Bascom it became evident that the indictments against District Attorney Charles B. Andrus of Saratoga county and City Judge Michael E. McTyigue hinged upon the Formel charge. The indictment against the county and city officials charged them with conspiring with Formel to defeat justice in allowing and conducting a gambling house to be run during the season of 1919.

Although Mr. Bascom would not state this afternoon which he expected to try next, it is understood that District Attorney Andrus will be tried on the conspiracy charges when court reconvenes next Wednesday morning.

## WILSON IS SERIOUSLY ILL WITH INDIGESTION

Two Physicians in Attendance on Ex-President.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Washington, March 25.—Considerable uneasiness was manifest in Washington to-night over the condition of Woodrow Wilson, who suffered a severe attack of nervous indigestion to-day at his residence in 3 Street.

Reports were circulated that Mr. Wilson's condition was extremely serious. Two physicians, Dr. Grayson and Dr. Sterling Flinn, were in attendance virtually all afternoon and evening. They were understood to be apprehensive over the case, particularly in view of the fact that Mr. Wilson's weakened state of health makes it difficult for him to withstand any attack.

Mr. Wilson was said to be resting easily, having been relieved of the severe pain that accompanied the attack, which developed soon after luncheon. He was put on a rigid diet to-night and guarded closely to make certain that there would be no recurrence of the attack, which he has several days at best. It was said, before he will have recovered entirely.

## VERMONT LEGISLATORS WOULD BANISH SNAKES

\$1 a Head Bounty on Rattlers Provided in Bill.

MONTEPELIER, Vt., March 25.—Because of a reported dangerous multiplication of rattlers near West Haven the Vermont House of Representatives to-day passed a bill providing for paying a bounty of \$1 a head on all of the reptiles killed throughout the State. The legislators laughed when the bill was introduced, but testimony of the Representatives of the West Haven district described an increasing number of rattlers found there.

## VAIN SEARCH MADE FOR BALLOON LOST WITH FIVE ABOARD

Planes, Dirigibles, Water  
Craft Zigzag Over Wide  
Mexican Gulf Area.

## HOPE NOT YET GIVEN UP

Naval Officials Think Men  
Have Landed on Some  
Barren Island.

## NIGHT HUNT CONTINUED

Lack of Water Chief Worry if  
Wind Drove Big Bag Ashore  
Outside Mainland.

PENACOLA, March 25.—Continued search to-day by squadrons of airplanes, flying boats, dirigibles and Eagle boats failed to reveal any trace of the missing naval balloon, in command of Chief Quartermaster G. K. Wilkenson and carrying four students, which left the naval air station here Tuesday night and was last reported over the Gulf twenty miles off St. Andrews Bay. Naval officials, however, have not given up hope of rescuing the missing men.

Supplementing the work of the aircraft, the Eagle boats and a sub-chaser to-day zigzagged over a 300 mile radius of the Gulf with St. Andrews Bay as a starting point. The naval vessels followed out exactly the same tactics as were employed in war times for hunting submarines.

Circling above and in constant communication with the dirigible C-7, a sister ship to the ill-fated C-5, which flew from Rockaway, L. I., to Trepassay, Newfoundland, and was then blown out to sea and lost, men in the big F-1 and H-14 flying boats scanned every inch of land and sea in their search.

## New York Man Aboard.

In the balloon with Wilkenson, whose home is in Houston, Texas, were Russell E. Eland of Belleville, Ill.; Edward L. Kershaw of Rayne, La.; John O. Elder of Lebanon, N. Y., and William H. Trepassay of Salem, Mass.

Despite to-day's disappointment naval officials have no intention of surrendering hope and the search is being continued to-night and will be carried on again to-morrow, the circle ever widening.

The balloon in which the five men left here at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon was a 5,000 cubic foot craft. Besides the man and ballast two pigeons were carried. One of these returned to the air station at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning with a message which had been started nearly twenty-four hours before. The second pigeon returned that afternoon after it, too, had been twenty-four hours on the way. The last message gave the position as twenty miles off St. Andrews Bay, with the dirigible in the water and all supplies exhausted. At that time the wind was from the north and the balloon was slowly drifting shoreward.

It is on the wording of the last message that naval officials base their belief that the balloon landed somewhere on the deserted coast of the outer island. The balloon apparently had almost sufficient buoyancy to remain in the air and thus it is certain that when the basket touched the water the descent would stop.

## Might Float Several Days.

It is believed by balloon experts here that the craft would keep the men above water for several days if the weather remained calm.

With an onshore wind officials believe the balloon may have been carried to the beach in some remote place from which the fliers have been unable to communicate or work their way to civilization. If they landed on the outside island their hardships are likely to be much greater than if they reached the mainland because there it is almost barren, without any place where fresh water might be gathered. The mainland, however, while broken and barren in many places, has many fresh water streams from which the fliers could quench their thirst. Food can be obtained almost anywhere because of the wealth of shellfish along the entire coast.

## COAST TO COAST FLIER FALLS; SPINE CRUSHED

Lieut. Coney Is Not Expected to Survive Crash.

NARCEZ, Miss., March 25.—An X-ray examination of Lieut. W. D. Coney, the transatlantic aviator who crashed near Crowley, La., to-day, disclosed to-night that his back was fractured and that, according to physicians attending him, he has about one chance in ten of recovering. He was brought here to-night and is conscious and cheerful. Physicians said, however, that a fever was developing.

Monroe, La., March 25.—Badly injured when he fell with his airplane after striking a tree near Crowley, in the swampy section of northeast Louisiana, Lieut. W. D. Coney, transatlantic flier, late to-day was en route to Natchez, where he will receive medical attention and the extent of his injuries be ascertained.

Lieut. Coney, who was attempting a return flight from Jacksonville to San Diego, attempted to land, when engine trouble developed, and in so doing crashed into a tree. He fell about seventy feet. Whether the indirect cause of the fall was the new propeller installed for the return flight had not been ascertained here to-day. The lieutenant during the few times he was able to discuss his accident attributed the cause to engine trouble.

Crowley, seven miles from a rail-  
road station, is a small town.

Continued on Fifth Page.

## BERLIN FEARS ALLIED SEIZURE OF REICHSBANK GOLD BILLION

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, March 25.

GERMAN financial circles are much alarmed over the report that the Allied Supreme Council may seize the gold reserve of the Reichsbank to make up the 1,000,000,000 marks gold demanded by the Allies by March 23, the payment of which was declined by the German Government. The *Boersen Zeitung* defines the danger of such a policy as being as injurious abroad as it would be in Germany, because of the large foreign holdings of German paper money, stocks and bonds, which it estimates at 95,000,000,000 paper marks. These, it says, would be sure to decrease in value if the Reichsbank gold reserve was wiped out.

The present reserve of the Reichsbank is 1,091,000,000 marks gold. Foreign holdings of German securities are estimated as follows: Paper held abroad, 20,000,000,000 marks; foreign accounts of German banks, 30,000,000,000 marks; German stock securities and bonds owned outside Germany, 25,000,000,000 marks; credits for the purchase of foods and raw materials, 20,000,000,000 marks.

"The weakening of our exchange would bring on dumping for a long period and hinder the importation of raw materials," the *Boersen Zeitung* says.

## SAYS FAMILY TOOK PALMER JEWELS

Insurance Company, Replying to Suit, Casts Doubt on Theft.

## VALUE ALSO CONTESTED

Counsel for Plaintiff Asserts Woman Was Alone in House When Robbed.

The theft of jewelry, on which a value of \$310,000 was placed, from the home of Mrs. Charlotte King Palmer, at 59 East Ninetieth street, on November 15 last, "if committed, was by a member of the assured's family," the Federal Insurance Company of 5 South William street, alleges in an amended answer filed yesterday with the Supreme Court to Mrs. Palmer's suit for \$57,500 insurance on part of her missing property.

The allegation was characterized as "most preposterous" by John M. Stoddard of Stoddard & Mark, 123 Broadway, Mrs. Palmer's counsel. "If the company knows of any one in the family who did it they should put him or her in jail," he declared. "It certainly wasn't a member of her family, as every one knows she was alone in the house when masked bandits attacked her."

The insurance company in its answer sets forth that the items on which Mrs. Palmer seeks the insurance money "total less than one-half of \$57,500 in value," and that Mrs. Palmer lost "less than one-twelfth" of the \$310,000 worth of jewelry she claims was taken. These allegations the company makes "on information and belief."

The company alleges also on information and belief that the plaintiff "was in the habit of subjecting said jewelry to unusual and increased risks of loss and theft." The company claims it had no notice of such "unusual and increased risks," and would not have written the policy if it had known of them. The policy was issued on February 1, 1920, upon payment of a premium of \$38.33. The jewels of Mrs. Florence B. King, mother of Mrs. Palmer, are protected by the same policy.

"These allegations are absolutely false," Mrs. Stoddard said. "Mrs. Palmer wore her jewels just as any other lady would. She was robbed in her home, and it can't be considered careless to wear jewelry in your own house. As to the value, I am positive they are worth many times the amount sued for. Most of the pieces were bought in Paris, and I have in my office letters from the Parisian jewellers stating the exact prices she paid."

A Plea for Delay.  
"Under the form of the policy, moreover, they were insured for the value of Mrs. Palmer put on them at the time the policy was issued, and there is a clause in the policy whereby the company agrees to these values and can't contest them. Their answer, it seems to me, is evidently a plea for delay in making payment. I shall push, therefore, for a speedy trial, hoping to have the case advanced on the calendar as fast as it can go."

Mrs. Palmer, he said, is in Cuba, but will be back in a few weeks. The case rests of the case does not depend on her presence, though, he said, Mrs. King is in Florida.

Mrs. Palmer is the divorced wife of James C. Farish, Jr., former Harvard athlete and a relative of the Vanderbilt family. They were married in 1910 and he divorced her in 1916. Before her marriage Mrs. Palmer was an actress. She appeared as Charlotte Catherine Palmer with Lew Fields and De Wolf Hopper and in several productions in London and Paris.

Since the robbery she sold the Ninetieth street house and a villa in Long Beach, which also was robbed some time before the jewel theft, and went to live with her mother in 4 East Forty-eighth street.

Alabama Storm Kills Three.  
HUNTSVILLE, Ala., March 25.—Three persons were killed and much damage done to property by a severe windstorm to-day in the vicinity of New Hope, near here.

Lieut. Coney, who was attempting a return flight from Jacksonville to San Diego, attempted to land, when engine trouble developed, and in so doing crashed into a tree. He fell about seventy feet. Whether the indirect cause of the fall was the new propeller installed for the return flight had not been ascertained here to-day. The lieutenant during the few times he was able to discuss his accident attributed the cause to engine trouble.

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Continued on Fifth Page.

Is It Ready?  
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The Herald's QUALITY-QUANTITY circulation of more than 200,000 produces results from the Better Sort of sources.

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## EISELEBEN IS LOST TO COMMUNISTS IN 3 DAYS' FIGHT

Hettstedt Also Recaptured but Reds Take Nitrogen Works in Leuna.

## FORM ARMY OF 6,000

Railroad Station Is Twice Won and Lost in Twenty Minutes.

## PEASANTS HELP REBELS

Security Police Finally Control Situation—Demand Surrender of All Arms.

## LEGION RESENTS FAVORS TO DEBS

Georgia Commander Protests Against Liberties Granted Federal Prisoner.

## SOCIALIST LEADER BACK

Returns to Prison Unguarded, but Is Silent on Washington Conference.

ATLANTA, March 25.—Vigorous protest against the recent liberties granted to Eugene V. Debs by Government authorities or against his pardon was expressed to-day in a telegram sent by A. L. Henson, commander of the Georgia Department of the American Legion, to F. W. Gabriath, the national commander, at Indianapolis.

The telegram follows:  
"Georgia department observes by press that Eugene Debs granted unusual consideration for a criminal duly convicted by constituted authorities. Believes similar consideration should be extended to all criminals or none. Debs' prominence makes his crime more heinous. Clear distinction between oppression because of opinion of free speech and overt criminal act of Debs. This department vigorously protests any further acts of discrimination in favor of prominent war criminals and in keeping with previous action of national body urges whole influence of national organization be used against pardon of Debs."

## LOSSES BEGIN TO TELL ON COMMUNIST FORCE

Bodies Lie in Street for Day and Night.

EISELEBEN, March 25.—The fighting between the Communists and security police for possession of Eisleben was most violent in the western section of the town, where the Communist army of 2,500 had been reinforced steadily by peasants and villagers coming in to town on foot and on bicycles. They hoped to surround the 2,000 security police and destroy them.

Rifles, machine guns, grenades and dynamite, which were heard continuously throughout the night, became a continuous rumble resembling drumfire. The entire force of police was thrown against the positions of the Communists in an effort to drive them into the open country, while the Communists marshaled their forces in the east part of the town for an attack from the rear.

The fighting was particularly desperate about the water tower, in which the workers had taken a position despite the attempts of the security police to prevent them, which twice resulted in hand to hand fighting, in which guns, pistols and knives were employed. The supply of ammunition on both sides appeared to be inexhaustible and was used as recklessly as when the battle began three days ago.

Owing to the state of siege throughout the rebellious area there is no telephone, railroad, street car or automobile service, but the police assert their ability to reach the outside world by telegraph. Officers and men of the Security Police say the long strain is telling on the workmen and will force disintegration of the revolting unit. Communist leaders who were spoken to ten hours previously were telling on the morale of their followers.

Throughout the night the combatants surged back and forth before attacks and counter attacks, but this morning the police had occupied a number of streets which forced the Communists to the extreme west side of the city.

The Communists, whose only distinguishing mark consists of the red button of the world revolutionaries, were united in deepest hatred for the "green" police, whose ranks, they say, comprise former soldiers controlled by officers of the old army.

On the other hand, the security police were outspun in their bitterness toward the Eisleben and the Soviet. "We have to fight the Russian with our insufficient guns and a small force," the Eisleben said this morning. "A police lieutenant as he led us on for an attack against the Communists."

The intensity of the fighting may be judged from the fact that the railroad station changed hands twice in twenty minutes. Bodies of the dead and severely wounded were still lying in the streets where the victims fell twenty hours ago. The less severely wounded were cradled in sheltered doorways, with bullets rained upon them from above.

## COMMUNISTS ARE SILENT ON USE OF SOVIET CASH

Saxon Revolt Leaders Ample Supplied With Funds.

By the Associated Press.  
HALLE, Germany, March 25.—While Communist headquarters here are credited with directing the Saxon revolt, held a meeting to-day at which the advisability of calling off the fighting is believed to have been discussed. Hundreds of boys from 14 to 15 years of age marched through the streets selling the Soviet order of *Guns Won*. They alternately sang the "Internationale" and shouted to those on the streets, "Up and to battle!"

At the conclusion of the Communist conference a leader told the Associated Press: "We are going on." He suggested that the next disorder would take place

Continued on Second Page.

## Industrial Silesia 52 Per Cent. Polish

WARSAW, March 25.—Statistics based upon unofficial returns from Polish sources concerning the Upper Silesian plebiscite indicate a majority for the Poles of 52 per cent. in the industrial district, which is the principal bone of contention between Germany and Poland. This district comprises about one-third of the disputed territory. Within the cities in the more concentrated industrial centre the figures compiled in Warsaw show a majority for the Germans, with a majority for the Poles in the country zones adjacent to these cities. Former Emperor William is reported to be heavily interested in mining properties in the region of Koenigsbuehne. In the districts of Rybnik and Fless, which contain coal mines of considerable importance, the Poles contend that they cast respectively 65 per cent. and 78 per cent. of the vote.

## RUSS-TURK TREATY MENACE TO BRITAIN

London Can See Moscow's Sharp Practice in Two Latest Trade Agreements.

## LENINE ACTIVE IN EAST

Stirs Nationalist Feelings Against John Bull Among Afghans and Persians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Moscow, March 25.—The Russian capital, foresees danger of trouble between Russia and England owing to the fact that Russia has signed a political treaty with Turkey which is reported to contain clauses that the Anglo-Russian trade pact forbids. He compares the present diplomacy to a game of chess in which treaties merely represent definite positions in different stages of the game and says:  
"It is hardly realized yet how dramatic the chess game between England and Russia has been during the last few weeks. The attention of America and Europe has been concentrated on the working out of a single position—the Anglo-Russian trade agreement—and, therefore, observers in these countries have not noticed that another and perhaps more significant position was being worked out at the other end of Europe."

The last few weeks have witnessed a race between diplomatists struggling for mastery of the chessboard, but not of Europe alone. On one hand was the question of mutual business between England and Russia; on the other hand was a political maneuvering for position—the struggle involving the whole of the Middle East from Constantinople to the Indian frontier. The boards and the players were in London and in Moscow.

## Directors in Big Game.

In London, were Leonid Krassine, Bolshevik trade envoy, and Sir Robert Horne, president of the British Board of Trade, dealing with a part of the situation only. The other part was represented by the conference between the Entente Allies and the Turks. Moscow was simultaneously controlling Krassine in London, and with more than half attention to the other parts of the game, was hurrying through negotiations with one Eastern people after another and obtaining definite, registered positions in the form of treaties with the Afghans, the Bokharans, the Persians and, what is infinitely more important, with the same Turks who were bargaining in London.

A basic character of these proceedings was due to the fact that the signing of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement, with its clause prohibiting a diplomatic action that was hostile to either of the signatories, would hamper the Russian play in the East. The Russians, by letting loose every nationalist movement from one end of the East to the other and by ostentatiously withdrawing Russian pressure in order to concentrate all anti-foreign movements against a single enemy in the person of Great Britain.

Formerly the East found England on one side and Russia on the other, both demanding the same things in similar ways. There was no contrast. Now Moscow by slandering the old Russian Government can, without mentioning any other Power, throw upon England a whole odium, which, in so far as Russia herself is concerned, Moscow can turn off harmlessly on to the Russian Government, which has ceased to exist. This policy was begun in the first days of the revolution and it just so happened that its fruition in definite results was postponed until the signing of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement.

## Oriental Visitors Fill Moscow.

The result of this policy has been that during the last few months Moscow has been alive with Oriental visitors. Washington B. Vandier, representing a California syndicate, was in Moscow at this time negotiating regarding his concession to build a railway from Vladivostok to the Pacific. He was accompanied by a Russian, who had been in getting a motor car, while Bokharans and every other kind of turbaned individuals were joyriding through Moscow's streets.

None of these Eastern peoples in dealing with the Moscow Government make any pretense of Communism. In Bokhara, the Russian, who is helping the Young Bokharan party, actually carried a Bokharan bourgeois Government, their immediate aid being attained in the salt